Who Lewis and Clark Were:

Their Choice by Jefferson for the Great Trip of Discovery-Clark With no "E."

centenary makes timely an article setting forth the facts as to the personal history and character of the two intrepid explorers. If it shall have no "Clarke," much will have been accomplished. It is not intended at this time to follow the course of the expedition on its hazardous journey, nor to discuss at length the historic consequences of that achievement. These may be left for another time. The design is to furnish a bare sketch of the work and deeds of Lewis and Clark, with the particular object of teachings the people of the States of Washington and Montana an elementary lesson in orthography. "Clarke" County, Washington, should be Clark County, and "Lewis and Clarke" County, Washington, should be Lewis and Clark County. It is to be hoped that the Legislatures of these respective states will independence of said States. County. It is to be hoped that the Leg-islatures of these respective states will take proper measures to rename these counties, dropping the final "e," for the sufficient reason that it does not belong there. The name of Vancouver County was changed to Clark County by the Leglelature of Oregon before the Territory of Washington was set off from the old of Washington was set on from the old Oregon in 1831; and following the error of the Nicholas Biddle edition of the "Journals of Lewis and Clark," the name was written "Clarko" County. So it has remained. Press and people of that state

write the name.

The trouble was all caused by Nicholas Biddle, who edited the first published edi-tion of the Lewis and Clark Journal. It was the original design of Captain Lewis to have been himself the editor of his own travels, and he was on his way from the Territory of Louisiana toward Phila-delphia for that purpose in 1850 when his sudden death frustrated these intentions. After some delay the papers connected with the expedition were deposited with another gentleman (Nicholas Biddle), who proceeded immediately to collect and in-vestigate all of the materials within his reach. A minute journal had been kept by either Captain Lewis or Captain Clark, by either Captain Lewis or Captain Clark, and sometimes by both. When Mr. Biddle undertook the work, he entered into cor-respondence with Captain Clark himself, who was able, from his recollection of the journey and from his continued resi-dence in Louisiana since his return, to add much valuable information and make many needed explanations. Study of the correspondence between Biddle and Clark Cladence the curious fact that the former. discloses the curious fact that the former, who was a man of learning and informa-tion, variously spelled the name "Clark" and "Clarke." This was in 1810. Captain (then General) Clark appears to have paid no attention to the error, which might have been regarded as unimportant, ex-cept for the fact that Biddle was to be in a cortain sense his biographer. On his part, the letters were, of course, uniformly signed "Clark."

Before Mr. Biddle completed his labors, other duties interfered, and he turned the

nd elsewhere ought to write "Clark" ounty. The Clark family knew how to

work over to Paul Allen, who seems to ave done the little that was necessary toward its completion. Allen adopted the Biddle error as to Clark's name, and when the journal was printed in 1818 it was "Clarke" throughout. Thereafter "Clarke" throughout. Thereafter re were printed in America and England a great number of books bearing upon the expedition. Almost uniformly the name was misspelled "Clarke," show-ing that the mistake of Biddle was being nand of Lewis and Clark. It is a faithful reprint from the authorized edition of 1814, with critical commentaries, various official documents and other valuable ma-terial. Dr. Coues takes care to point out sit, with critical commentaries, various efficient forms and other valuable material. Dr. Coues takes care to point out that he has punctiliously preserved the orthography of proper names in all their variance in low. Meriwether Lewis was lefterson's private secretary, and he earnestly solicited the command of the exploring party. He had, indeed, asked Jefferson to commission him to go with one of the former expeditions, but Jefferson to commission him to go with one of the former expeditions, but Jefferson to commission him to go with one of the former expeditions, but Jefferson to commission him to go with one of the former expeditions, but Jefferson. Cart with the numerous descendants of the support of the command of the exploring party. He had, indeed, asked Jefferson to commission him to go with one of the former expeditions, but Jefferson. Cart with the numerous descendants of the exploring party. He had, indeed, asked Jefferson to commission him to go with one of the former expeditions, but Jefferson. Meriwether Lewis was Captain Clark spell the name without the with no exception whatever. And commission of President Thomas Jefferson to Captain Clark, appointing him Brigadier-General of Louisiana Territory, ntains the correct name. So also is the me properly spelled in Clark's commis-m as Governor of Missouri Territory, sued by President James Madison. Inissued by President James Madison. In-deed, it is not known that in any of the various documents wherein Clark's name appears that it ever contained the letter "e." Finally, letters are extant from Clark himself. There is reproduced on this page the signatures to one of his let-ters to Biddle.

Another curious evidence that Clark knew how to spell his name, and various historians do not, is found on a remarkable Moniana Rock known as Pompany's Pillar. This natural monument is just east of the present site of Billings, near he Yellowstone River, and along the oute of the Lewis and Clark expedition. It is about 400 paces in circumference and 200 feet high, and is visible for many miles around. Captain Clark mentions this strange freak of nature in his notebook, had carved the figures of animals and other objects on the sides of the rock. "I marked my name and the day of the month and year." There the ern Pacific Railroad was being construct ed, Colonel J. B. Clough, the engineer of the Yellowstone division, saw that Clark's name was being rapidly effaced, not only by time, but by vandals. In behalf of the rallway company and under Mr. Villard's instructions he had a heavy double iron screen placed over the name, so as entire-ly to cover and protect it. William Clark was born in Virginia in

1770. He came of distinguished family, and was a younger brother of the cele-brated George Rogers Clark. In 1784 he removed with his family to the Falls of the Ohio, in Kentucky, the site of the present City of Louisville, where his brother, George Rogers, had built a fort. There were frequent bloody encounters with the Indians, and young Clark became early acquainted with the methods of Indian warfare. He was appointed En-sign at the age of 18, and March 7, 1782 became a Lieutenant of Infantry. After several years' service he resigned in July. 1798, on account of Ill-health. Soon after d he removed to St. Louis, and in ch. 1994, he was appointed by Presi-Jefferson as Second Lieutenant of Artillery, with orders to join Captain exploring expedition acr Escay Mountains to the mouth of the Co-lumbia River. It was supposed that he would be named a Captain, and he was usually known as "Captain." It is easy ····· to imagine that the record of his distished brother largely aided Clark in uring this important appointment, as well as his own meritorious service on the frantier and intimate knowledge of the habits and character of the Indians. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant in January, 1806, and was nominated to be Lieutenin-Colonel of the Second Infantry, but was not confirmed by the Senate. He rewas not committee by the Senats. He re-signed from the Army February 27, 1807, and officiated as Indian agent till he was appointed Brigadier-General for the Ter-ritory of Upper Louisiana. During the Way of 1812 he declined the appointment

The approach of the Lewis and Clark | St. Louis, and he held this office until his

Thomas Jefferson, doubt and ignorance that seem to have settled about the proper orthography of the name "Clark," often misspelled "Clark," much will have been accomplished. It is not intended at this time to follow the course of the avendition or the settled with the settled wi President of the United States of America.

tions for latitude and longitude at im-portant points; make a study of the In-dian tribes; observe the character of the country passed over, its fauna, flora, gecountry passes over, its father, north, ac-closy and meteorology. They were partic-ularly enjoined to treat the Indians with kindness and consideration. The expedi-tion successfully accomplished all these purposes. Examination of the maps drawn by Lewis and Clark shows that they had a singularly correct idea of the seography of the country traversed, al-though in their various features the pro-portions were naturally not correct. Their journal furnishes an astonishing fund of riginal information.

original information.

The expedition, which at first numbered 30 persons, ascended the Missouri River from its mouth to Fort Mandan, north of Bismarck and Mandan, N. D., where they spent the Winter of 1804-5. They then proceeded to the Three Forks of the Missouri, near the present town of Logan, Mont., thence up the Jefferson branch, across the Continental Divide at Lemht Pass, and attempted to descend the Bitter Root Range northward into the Bitter Root Valley, descended the latter to the mouth of Lolo Creek, followed the creek westward to the divide, crossed the to the mouth of Lole Creek, followed the creek westward to the divide, crossed the range a second time to the Clearwater River, followed down that stream to the Snake River, thence down the Snake to the Columbia, and thence to the Pacific Near the mouth of the Columbia, on Lewis and Clark River, not far from Astoria, they passed the Winter of 1866-6. On the return they retraced their outgoing route to the mouth of the Walla Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of said States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the President of the United States of America. (Seal)

HY DEARBORN.

The command of the expedition across the continent was actually vested in Cap.

On the return they retraced their outgoing route to the mouth of the Walla River, from which point they "cut across lots" overland to Lewiston, at the function of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. They then practically retraced their old route across the mountains to the mouth of Lolo Creek in the Bitter Root Valley. There they divided their forces, Clark returning, with some variation of route, to the Three Forks of the Missouri, while Lewis struck out north-

LEWIS AND CLARK'S ITINERARY, TABULATED.*

MONTH	YEAR	PLACE.	Miles from mouth Missouri River.	REMARKS,
May 14 June 28. July 21 Sept. 29. Nov. 2 April 7 June 2 June 2 June 15 July 26 Aug. 12	1804 1804 1804 1804 1806 1806 1806 1806 1806	Left mouth of Missouri River At mouth of Kansas River At mouth of Platte River At Council Bluff At Big Bend of Missouri River Arrived at Fort Mandan Left Fort Mandan Left Fort Mandan At mouth of Yellowstone River At mouth of Maria's River At Portage Creek, Gt. Fails Mont. At Three Forks of Missouri River At headwater of Missouri River	0 349 600 650 1172 1600 1880 2521 2575	Not Council Bluffs, Ia. Below Plerre, S. D. Below Knife River, S. D., where they passed Win- ter of 1994-1895. Gailatin Valley, Montana, "Fountain," or spring, at head of Jefferson Fork (Beaverbead) of Mis-
Sept. 9 Oct. 10 Oct. 30 Dec. 7 Mar. 23	1806 1806 1806 1806	At mouth of Lolo Creek At mouth of Clearwater River. At mouth of Snake River. At cascade of Columbia River. Arrived at Fort Clatsop. Left Fort Clatsop	3721	souri River Bitier Root Valley, Mont. Idaho. On Lewis and Clark River, Or., where they passed Winter of 180-1806.
April 27 June 30 Aug. 3	1806	At mouth of Walla Walla River At mouth of Loio Creek	::::	Washington. Captain Clark's party via Three Forks.
Aug. 7	1806	At mouth of Yellowstone River	****	Captain Lewis' party via Great Falis, Mont.
Bept. 23	1806	Arrived at St. Louis.		Grent Pans, Mont

tain Meriwether Lewis. Though it had east across the mountains via Heligate been supposed that the technical authority would be equally divided between him and Clark, Lewis was commissioned as Captain and Clark only a Second Lieutenant. To divide the responsibilities and duties of leadership with Clark is really what Lewis' did, and it does not appear that at any time any question of precedence ever arose between them. The idea of exploring the mighty unknown Northwest Territory had long abided with Thomas Jefferson, and prior to 1998 he made two Yellowstone, near which they rejoined Jefferson, and prior to 1991 he made two distinct attempts to send expeditions across the great divide. These for vari-ous reasons falled, mainly because that the mistake of Biddle was being the mistake of Biddle was being adopted as authentic orthograingu Elliott Coues published a country was then under a lorsign to and the consent of the sovereign powers could not be obtained. President Jefferson again matured his great project just prior to the purchase of Louisiana from Prance in 1898. Meriwother Lewis was Lofferson's private secretary, and he

*From "Wonderland, 1900."

in 1774. He was a grand nephew of General George Washington. He early became habituated to hardy outdoor exer-cise. His remarkable talent for observa-tion led him to an accurate knowledge of plants and animals. At the age of 20 he entered the militia and afterwards be came a Lieutenant of the line. Later he became President Jefferson's private sec-retary. The President afterwards contrib. uted a memoir of Captain Lewis to Bid-die's published journal of Lewis and Clark, and he paid a most appreciative tribute to his courage, firmness, knowl-edge and experience. On Captain Lewis' return from his exploration he was made "Natchez Trace," Lewis had had some dispute with the Government about his accounts. He was said to be subject to hereditary hypochondria. The taverus on those primtive roads were lonely, rude affairs, and at least in some cases were

near which they rejoined Captain Clark and party, who had crossed

W. Clark July 25, 1806

At Pompeys Pillar.

The above is a fac simile of Captair Clark's own signature, inscribed by him on Pompeys Pillar, a huge rock is Montana, near the Yellowstone River.

the Rockies from the Three Forks to the Yellowstone River, and then followed down that stream. United again, they pursued their course down the Missouri to St. Louis, where the expedition was disbanded. It had been a journey of ex-Governor of Louisiana Territory. He served in that capacity for several years, and in 1809 started for Washington over the old military road known as the and no serious trouble with hostile In"Natchez Trace," Lewis had had some

were, however, shot.

It is interesting to note that the Nicho las Biddle who edited the first published journal of Lewis and Clark, afterwards became famous as a financier, affairs, and at least in some cases were
the scenes of murder and robbery. Governor Lewis died suddenly at the Grinder
Stand, October 11, 1809, and was long supposed to have killed himself in one of his
periods of depression. The Grinder Stand

With the hospiel respect Tham the home to Lutroh my ulf you Frence CAPTAIN CLARK TO BIDDLE.

This is the subscription of a letter written by William Clark, the explorer, to Nicholas Biddle, editor of the Lewis and Clark Journal. It shows clearly that Clark spelled his name without an "c."

was 80 or more miles southwest from went abroad as secretary to John Armwhere a monument was erected over his grave by the Legislature of Tennessee.
The family and descendants of Captain
Lewis never entertained the theory of suicide, and in later years historians who
have inquired into the circumstances of the sad tragedy declare that there is much the sad tragedy declare that there is much evidence to support the belief that Captain Lewis was foully murdered. Suspicion points to his Spanish servant, who disappeared after the death, and is supposed to have taken with him certain moneys and papers which were never afterwards recovered; nor was the servant ever again beard from

Nashville, and Lewis was buried there, strong, United States Minister to France. He had something to do with the disbursements on account of the purchase money paid by the United States to France for Louisiana. He remained in the diplomatic service in various parts of Europe, and returned to America in 1807, where he devoted himself to the practice of law and literary pursuits. Being elected to the State Legislature he grew in political prominence. He afterwards ad-vocated the re-charter of the United States Bank, and in 1819 was made a Government director. Later, he became president of the bank and conducted its vast business with marked ability. The bank war inaugurated by President Jackson in of Brigadier-General in the Army. President Madison appointed him Governor of Missouri Territory in 1812, and he held the office till the organization of the state in 1821. He remained in private life till the organization of the state in 1822, when President Monroe made him Superintendent of Indian Affairs at and Columbia Rivers and their principal ment director. Later, he became president of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the state in their great journey July 5, 1803, and article bank marked ability. The bank war inaugurated by President Jackson in their great journey July 5, 1803, and article bank president of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the state of the bank same conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the office till the organization of the state of the bank and conducted its vast the organization of the state of the bank and conducted its vast the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the organization of the bank and conducted its vast the organization of the bank and conducted its vast

George Rogers Clark, who was born; in Virginia in 1752 and died near Louisville, Ry., in 1818 He became a surveyor and in his youth saw much service in campaigns against the Indians. In 1775 Clark went to Kentucky and became the natural leader of the people in defense of their infant settlements. He became Major of Militia, and as delegate to the Virginia convention secured the formation of the new County of Kentucky. Clark's con-spicuous services in protecting the people of the Middle West from Indian assaults of the Middle West from Indian assaults are historic. During the Revolutionary War he contributed more than any other one person to the saving of all that vast territory to the American cause. On July 4, 1778, with a band of ragged and hungry men, he captured Kaskaskia. In the following Winter, after a march across country of unexampled hardship and severity, he assaulted and took Vincennes, Ind. His whole career in the West was but a record of similar enterprises, actuated by the highest patriotism and heedless of personal danger or difficulty. His autgority over men was remarkable. The authority over men was remarkable. freedom of Clark's early life had unfitted him for domestic happiness and he never married. A tradition is preserved that he was fascinated with the beauty of the daughter of the Spanish Governor of St. Louis, when he relieved that post from Indian attack. Observing a want of courage in the Governor he broke off his addresses to the girl, saying to his friends: "I will not be the father of a race of cowards." His last years were spent alone and in poverty, until his sister took him to her home at Locust Grove, near Louisville. He felt keenly what he considered the ingratitude of the Republic in leaving him in want and obscurity. Het died in 1818.

LOWER PASSENGER FARES.

New Three-Cent Rate in Montana Far-Reaching in Effects.

Great Northern in reducing passenger rates in Montaga and Idaho to 3 cents per mile will affect the rates in a wide per mile will affect the rates in a wide reach of territory—from Portland to Salt Lake City and to all Montana points. The prices have not yet been settled, but the reduction will range from \$2\$ to \$4. This is without taking into consideration the fact that the Oregon Short Line will probably also reduce to 3 cents, which would make a still further reduction to many points.

many points.

The Northern Pacific will build Palouse and Idaho rates on Spokane. This would make the fare from Portland to Lewiston \$12 \$5-35 45 to Spokane, and \$4 40 from there to Lewiston. But the O. R. & N., if it puts in the 3-cent rate on the Snake River boats, will make the fare between Portland and Lewiston \$10 75. Of course, the Northern Pacific would meet the rate, which would cut down the fare between Portland and all Palouse points to \$10 76 at most, because the Northern Pacific must pass through that section to reach Lewiston, and it cannot charge more for

the shorter haul.

The reduction going to Montana points through the northern lines will force the same figures through the south. That is, the Oregon Short Line will insist on putting in the same quotation Portland to Butte, for example, as the Northern Pacific. And the Oregon Short Line cannot charge more for the shorter haul, so it will have to scale down its interven-ing fares correspondingly. It is faring fares correspondingly reaching in its operation.

TRANSFER OF JERSEY CENTRAL Official Statement From the Direct-

ors of the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The board of directors of the Reading Company today decided to accept the proposition made by J. P. Morgan concerning the purchase of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and President Joseph S. Harris will to-morrow go to New York to confer with Mr. Morgan and Charles Steele regarding the financing of the deal. Mr. Morgan, as the head of the banking-house, will pre-sent the terms upon which the sale can be effected, and Mr. Harris and Mr. Steele, as members of the executive com-mittee of the Reading Company, will take them up and later report to the full board. The directors held a meeting this afternoon and reached this conclusion There were present Joseph Harris, John Lowber Welsh, George C. Thomas, Henry A. Dupont, Henry P. McKean and Samuel Dickson. The absentees were George F. Baer and Charles Steele. At the con-clusion of the meeting the following offi-cial statement was given out:

"A meeting of the board of directors of the Reading Company was held at its of-fice at 2 o'clock. The proposition from Mesers. J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, for the sale of the majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was submitted. President Harris recommended that the proposition should be accepted, as the two properties can be managed in connection with one another to the best advantage, and virtually supplement one another, giving his easons in detail. After full considera-ion, the officers of the company were authorized to arrange for the purchase." While it is generally believed that ventually the Lehigh Valley Railroad ompany will pass under the control of the Reading Company, nothing was done in regard to that company at today's meeting of the directors of the Reading

Lease of the St. Paul. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.-The Mail and Ex-

ress says: "All statements about the terms of the lease of the St. Paul to the Great North-ern and Northern Pacific jointly are held back to await the arrival here tomorrow of James J. Hill, who is credited with planning its details. The Northern Pacific directors will meet tomorrow afterlikely to be made public. Thursday, the St. Paul directors will have their month-ly meeting in St. Paul. Roswell Miller, chairman of the board, left here yester-day to attend it. The death of Philip D. Armour will leave a vacancy in the board. This is likely to be filled by some one representing the new interest in the road. It has been believed for some time that Mr. Hill would shortly become a St. Paul

A Baltimore & Ohio Rumor. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.- The Mail and Ex-"Another link in the chain of evidence

that the control of the anthracite and bituminous coal roads is eventually to come under one head was produced to day in statements that the Baltimore & Ohio is to be purchased by the Morgan syndicate. Every day for a week the Wall-street ticker has been given some intimation of approaching railroad deals. Today, when Baltimore & Ohio stocks rose until the common had reached a higher point than ever before known, the report was passed around that it had gone into new hands.'

Railroad Notes. C. H. Barkham has gone to San Fran-cisco for about a week. The last of the Southern Pacific de-layed trains came in yesterday forenoon. and the line is now working in good

There was all kinds of weather along the O. R. & N. between Troutdale Bonneville yesterday. As an example of the changes that occurred, the wind was blowing strongly down the fiver at 5 A. M., and two hours later it was blowing as strongly in the opposite direction.

Petition in Bankruptey. J. A. Rotan, of Albany, cabinet-maker and undertaker, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His liabilities amount to about \$800. His His liabilities amount to about \$800. His assets amount to \$276, the greater part of which is exempt.

FOR ALL WOMAN KIND.

Femo-Lenes by renewing the strength removes that worn and harrard expres-sion from the face. Price, 50 cents.

POULTRY SHOW OPENED

STATE ASSOCIATION'S FINE EX HIRIT OF DOMESTIC POWLS.

Award of the Prizes for the Thoroughbred Birds Made by Judges-First Session Well Attended.

Thoroughbred fowls of every kind and description were on dress parade yester-day at the exhibit of the Oregon State Gay at the exhibit of the Oregon State
Poultry Association, which is being held
in the old Meier & Frank building. Second and Taylor streets. The interior is
prettily decorated with fresh evergreens,
the poultry coops are of a uniform size, and neatly arranged in rows. The second story is devoted to a fine exhibit of Belgian bares.

Any such question as "Who said chicken squawking in this crowd?" would be superfluous at this exhibit. There is a constant babel arising from the throats of the ambitious cocks, breathing defi-ance to others of their sex, whom they see in fighting array across the aisles. With the cackling of ducks and screeching of turkeys there is altogether a de-lightful melody of barnyard sounds which is a novelty to those accustomed to city life. All the fowls have been carefully reared. They represent the aristoracy of their species. None of their plumage is in the least soiled. They have an air of good breeding, a fat, portly appear-ance, that comes only from living the life of epicures and eating the very best of grains.

The poultry is of every color, and each Three-Cent Rate in Montana
Far-Reaching in Effects.

The action of the Northern Pacific and barred, buff and white-Leghorns of the same varieties, silver spangled Hamburgs silver-crested black Polish, Indian games, white and blue Pyles, Irish grays, black-breasted Reds, light Brahmas, silver and golden Wyandottes, white and buff Co-chins, are scattered along the aisles in an array that would bewilder even the most experienced henroost lifter. The birds really look too fine to eat.

Announcement of Awards. Last night at the formal opening there was a good attendance, and an orchestra was a good attendance, and an ordered was playing popular airs. President R. F. Robinson made the speech of welcome, and a letter from Mayor Rowe, who was unable to be present, was read, giving the members the freedom of the city. The judges—W. W. Browning, of Og-den, and F. W. Hitchcock, of Denver-were kept busy all day scoring the points of excellence of the various fowls, and last night sunounced their awards as fol-

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

nird cock J. Murrow & Son. treat hen, Robinson Bros... cond hen, William Dixon... hird hen, O. Cahow... trst cockerel, F. Fenwick... comd cockerel, E. J. Ladd... hird cockerel, J. Murrow & Strst pullet, F. Fenwick... scand pullet, O. Cahow... hird pullet, William Dixon... irst pen, William Dixon... scond pull, William Dixon... White Plymouth Rocks.

..188 1-10 S. L. Wyandottes.

Third ben, Mrs. E. A. Pierce-First cockerel, F. A. Ball. Second cockerel, F. A. Ball, Mrs. E. A. Third cockerel, F. A. Ball, Mrs. E. A. Fierce-the, F. A. Ball, Mrs. E. A. Brecond pullet, F. A. Ball, Mrs. E. A. Pierce—tie

Pirst pen, P. A. Hall

Second pen, Mrs. E. A. Pierce. Golden Wyandottes. hird cock, Mrs. E. A. Pierce. .. econd hen, Mrs. E. A. Pierce.

White Wyandottes. irst cock, G. W. Downs cond cock, R. Los Paset, ird cock, Mount Hood Poultry Farm, ret hen, H. S. Owen First cockerel, Eddie Covell Second cockerel, New York Stock Farm.... Third cockers, Mount Hood Poultry Farm. G. W. Downs-tle... First pullet, B. Lee Paget, New York Stock

Light Brahmas. Buff Cockins. Fenwick Bros.....

Partridge Cochins. cock, George Robinson.... ben, George Robinson.... cockerel, George Robinson Bet, George Robinson White Cochins Mrs. C. E. Young...... kerel, Mrs. C. E. Young.... et. Mrs. C. E. Young....

Binck Langshans. Fenwick Bros...... k, Fenwick Bros...... A. E. Aufranc..... cockerel, Fenwick Bros.
d cockerel, Fenwick Bros.
cockerel, E. J. Ladd
pullet, Fenwick Bros.
pullet, Fenwick Bros.
185

White Langshans.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. 04% Third pullet, Powers & Fankhauser, Mrs.

S. C. White Leghorns. S. C. Buff Leghorns

Hinck Mingrens. First cock, J. L. Hoskins... Second cock, E. F. Peterson First hen, J. L. Hoskins... Second hen, E. F. Peterson.

Third cockers!, Fenwick Bros... First pullet, E. F. Peterson... Second pullet, E. F. Peterson... Third pullet, T. Gill.... White Minoress. First pullet, Mrs. C. E. Young..... Second pullet, Mrs. C. E. Young.... S. S. Hamburgs. Pekin Ducks. Pekin Ducks.

Pirst old drake, H. R. Winchell......
Second ald drake, H. R. Winchell.....
Third old drake, H. R. Winchell......
Pirst old duck, H. R. Winchell...
Becond old duck, B. Lee Paget...
Third old duck, B. Lee Paget...
Third old duck, B. R. Winchell...
First young drake, E. E. Cawood, Mol.
Hood Poultry Farm—ile....
Third young duck, B. Lee Paget...
First young duck, B. Lee Paget...
Hood Poultry Parm—tle...
Hood Poultry Parm—tle...
Hood Poultry Parm—tle... Indian Runner Ducks.

First old drake, Robinson Bros..... First old duck, Robinson Bros..... First young drake, Fenwick Bros... Second young drake, Robinson Bros. Third young drake, Robinson Bros... First young duck, Fenwick Bros... Become young duck, Fenwick Bros... Third young duck, Robinson Bros... Bronse Turkeys.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge Frank Williams, of Ashland, is at J. P. Isaacs, a Walla Walla millman, is at the Imperial.

G. A. Young, a stockman of Shaniko, is at the Imperial F. E. Geiser, a Baker City mining man, is at the Portland. Edwin Sharpe, a newspaper man of Ta-coma, is at the Perkins.

M. G. Hope, a merchant of Vale, is registered at the Perkins. Dr. J. A. Geisendorfer, of The Dalles, was at the Perkins yesterday. C. J. Littlepage, a timberman of Latour-

ell Falls, is at the St. Charles. A. W. Butterfield, a merchant of Canby, is registered at the St. Charles. Orion Kinersly, a business man of The Dalles, is registered at the Imperial. A. B. Steinbach will leave for New York and Eastern States Thursday morning. R. L. Bewly, a cattleman of Sheridan registered at the St. Charles yesterday.

R. Smith, a prominent business man of Perry, Or., is registered at the Port-Dr. J. M. Keene, a prominent dentist Medford, is registered at the Impe rial. F. C. Reed, State Fish Commissioner, is registered at the Imperial from As-

toria. D. W. Ralston, of Sheridan, a well-known cattle-dealer, is registered at the Perkins. A. E. Reames, a prominent citizen of Jacksonville, registered at the Portland

yesterday. A. B. Leckenby, Government grass expert, is registered at the Imperial from Tillamook, Wash.

Norman Merrill, Representative of Columbia County, and a prominent logger of ell Falls, is at the St. Charles.

Rev. George W. Grannis, endowment secretary of the Willamette University, is registered at the Perkins from Salem. Finley Morrison, a well-known timber-land speculator, has just returned from the East, and is registered at the Impe-

John T. Sebree, a cattleman of Caldwell, Idaho, who arrived with several carloads of fat steers yesterday, is reg-istered at the Perkins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Senator and Mrs. Turner have gone to Montreal on a short business trip.

NEW YORK Jan 7-Northwestern neo ple registered at New York hotels yester-day as follows: From Portland-Mrs. E. T. Weatherred,

Miss N. Tozier, Dr. R. K. Marsh, at the Astor; E. J. Falling, at the Murray Hill. From Seattle-J. W. Smythe, at the St. Denia; G. F. Fay, at the Broadway Cen-T. H Wells and wife, at

the St. Cloud; J. A. Odell, at the Imperial

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Mrs. Edyth Tozier Weathered and sister, Miss Nellie Tozier, of Portland, Or., are at the Astor House. Mrs. Weatherred, A. P. Tifft, A. J. Johnson and Henry E. Dosch, Oregon Commissioners to the Pan-American ar-position, have been in Buffalo selecting space for their state's exhibit in the various buildings. The three gentlemen left for home Sunday. Mrs. Weatherred comes to New York at attend a business meeting of the International League of Press Clubs, which is to meet in Portland next July. She will attend the executive meeting of the National Editorial Association January 17 in Indianapolis.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Building Permits. George D. Smith, two-story frame ture. Taylor street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, \$600. O'Shea Bros., alterations to Hibernia Hall building, corner Sixth and Washing-ton streets, \$12,000.

Birth Returns. January 1, boy to the wife of Frank Feller, 874 Mallory avenue. December 28, girl to wife of John Kersistch, 477 Union avenue. December 20, boy to wife of J. Conway,

734 Arthur street.

December 31, girl to wife of George Smith, 734 Albina avenue. Contagious Disease.

Ida Leyhner, 308 Third street, measles. Death Returns. January 4, Kathrina Hurd, 2801/4 First

street, 69 years, la grippe.

January 4, Jessie A. McDougall, 47

North Seventh street, 22 years, cerebral meningitis.

January 3, Richard Samson, County January 2, Ralph Jacobs, 373 West Park street, 64 years, kidney disease.

January 5, Ira Purdin, 384 Third street,
69 years, facial crysipelas.

Marriage License. G. F. Nelson, aged 25, Mary Ebe, ages

A CAPTIVATING CARMEN

COLLAMARINI WINS DECIDED TRI-UMPH AT CORDRAY'S.

Russo, Allesandront and the Old Pavorites Please a Large and Brilliant Andience.

Last night Collarmarini, of the Boston Lyric Opera Company, captivated one of the most brilliant and critical audiences that has ever been seen at Cordray's The-ater or in Portland. Her Carmen is indeed one of the most successful chartions in opera ever given on Portland boards. The report of her success in San Francisco has preceded her; it was generally known that she had made herself a popular favorite first at the California with the Azzall Opera Company, and when that disbanded, at the Tivoil, and therefore expectation ran high. Yet even the most critical and biase of Portland theater-goers found enjoyment in her racy portrayal of the saucy, hot-blooded young Gynsy girl. Gypsy girl.

Carmen is a role that calls for dramatic temperament more than for voice. Colla-marini has both of these, yet her singing of the part was but an incident compared with the thousand varying shades of co-quetry, cajolery. Spanish tenderness and fury that she threw into it. Her Latin temperament—for she is an Italian—makes the role fit her as though she had been born to it. From the moment she entered the stage in the scarlet skirt and peasant bodice of the cigar-giri at Seville, with the tumbling cluster of red roses in her black hair, she had the audience at her feet. In appearance she is very comoly, full-figured, with splendld haughtiness of bearing in her moments of angry dignity, a pretty face, aglow with the warm coloring of the South and eyes that sparkle with fun one moment, dart lightning the next, and soften into caressing tenderness between times. Nothing more piquant could be imagined than her attempts in the first scene to bewitch the unconcerned Don Jose and force his attention away from the book he is reading, upon herself. On a par with this were her wiles with him to effect her freedom. Her defiance of all the conventionalities, her insolent puffing of the cigarette-smoke in his face while he is passionately singing out his love for her; the dramatic energy and seriousness which she threw into the shuffling of the cards to discover her for-tune; the wild animal fear toward the end as she realized the terrible pitllessness of Don Jose's revenge—these were only a few

phases of her many-sided character. Her voice is admirably fitted to be the vehicle for her dramatic impersonation of the role. It is a sensious voice, that changes with every emotion of the mo-ment. In general it is full of sweetness and music; but in many of her moods, lapses into coarseness, to suit the gesture and the glance that accompany it. Although she sang in Italian, the exceeding beauty of her enunciation could not fail to force itself upon every one present. Russo sang the part of Don Jose, and his voice has lost none of its old-time charm. He received a hearty welcome in the first act, and deserved it; for he has never done better work dramatically than

in this part.

Alessandroni, in the role of the toreador, proved himself a valuable addition to the company. He has a magnificent physique, a dashing manner, dramatic intensity of utterance, and a voice of con-siderable power and resonance. Bertha Davis, as Michaela, did her part very ac-

coptably.

The orchestra did fairly well, but the full beauty of Bizet's score was not felt by the audience, owing to their lack of familiarity with it. One of the features of the evening, musically, was the delightful terzetto, "Mizchiem! Alziam!" of the third

Tonight, "Il Trovatore."

IN FAVOR OF CAUCUS.

Senator Cameron Expresses Himself Strongly on Question.

Medford Mail.

Senator T. Cameron, of Jacksonville, is one of the oldest members of the Oregon State Legislature. He has seen the ins and outs of almost all kinds of legislative procedures, and has himself taken part in and favored every just and honest measure which has come up for discus-sion before the Legislature of the state ing the time he has been a of it. No person will dare question his motives in any act, neither will any per-son question his honor and integrity, and none. will say his opinions are hidden under a bushel. The Senator has opinlons upon the now all-absorbing qu cus, and he very briefly puts them forth in the following few

Jacksonville, Or., Jan. 2 - (To the Editor.)-There seems to be quite a controversy going on in the state, among a few, as to whether Republicans should go into or stay out of a Republicans should go into or stay out it a caucus for the selection of a United States Senator, at the coming session of the Legislature. I sm in favor of a caucus. It is time the representatives of the people in the Legislature should stop their factional fights. The honors (or dishonors) are about even between the different factions in the party. The people of this state are thoroughly disgusted with members of the Legislature refusing to go into members of the Legislature refusing to go into their party caucus, and camplying with and abiding by the will of the majority. Oo into a caucus and let a majority decide what the procedure of that caucus shall be, is the only true republican principle. T. CAMDERON, Senator from Jackson County.

No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system-clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become this and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.

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Princeton, Mo. SSS is the greatest of all tonics, and you will find the appetite improves at once, strength returns, and nervousness vanishes as new rich pure blood once more circulates

through all parts of the system. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write out physicians for any information or advice wanted. No charge for medical advice.

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